MAGAZINE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

UNITED TO PROTECT NOT COMBINED TO INJURE

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

PUT ON THE BRAKE.

I saw one day on the brow of a hill,
A boy with a big, heavy load;
He pulled on the lines with a firm, strong hand,
As he struck the decline in the road.
The wagon was new, the harness was strong,
But the horses, though good, were small;
The heavy load forced them into a trot,
And trembled for fear they would fall,
I knew if they fell the boy would be hurt,
I felt that his life was at stake;
I shouted above the noise of the wheels,
"Say, litle boy, put on the brake."

He grasped the lines with his small left hand,
The brake lever seized with his right,
He knelt on his knees and with a strong push,
He set on the brake good and tight;
Then he reined the horses back into a walk
And could easily guide them at will,
And, safe and sound, and without a mishap,
Was soon at the foot of the hill.
As he stopped to loosen the brake, I said,
"A lesson from this you should take,
Many a wasted life might have been saved
Had they, in time, put on the brake."

Now there is the boy who smokes cigarettes,
At first it was done on the sly;
He's easily muddled at task and play,
For his brain is injured thereby.
His brother in folly, the tippling lad,
At first had an intellect clear;
He's clouding it over day after day,
For those boys I tremble with fear.
Whenever I see one indulging I say,
"He's struck the decline—no mistake,"
And I call aloud to him as he hastens along,
"Say, little boy, put on the brake."

There is the girl who is thoughtless and vain,
She's sowing wild oats, it appears;
And she's sowing today with laughter and song
She will reap tomorrow with tears.
She never will soil her lily white hands
To aid mother in her household cares;
She knows more than her mother, she thinks,
And heeds not her counsel and prayers.
I know, as sure as night follows day,
A wreck of her life she will make,
And I shout, while yet it is easy to stop,
"Say, little girl, put on the brake."

There is the man who frequents the saloon
Untruthful, dishonest, profane,
Who seeks rude companions, squanders his time,
And cares not if he gives others pain.
What to him are tears of mother and wife,
Or sobs of his own little child?
His conscience is seared, his soul has died out,
He plunges down reckless and wild,
But the road ends at the foot of the hill,
And below is the brimstone lake,
I shout while yet he has time to reform,
"Say, my dear friend, put on the brake."

—American Nation.

Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

We present to our members extracts from President Gompers' report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor recently held in San Francisco. For good, solid, logical common sense and advice we believe that this report could not be excelled. We recommend that our members give serious consideration to the advice given therein and we also trust that our local unions will follow out the course as outlined by President Gompers in his report as far as possible.

Extracts from President Gompers' Report.

In my report to the last convention occasion was taken to call attention to what was then apparent to but few, that we were then confronted with an impending industrial reaction. It was stated that though the reaction was then not pronounced yet it was pending, and that if a wise course was pursued by us the reaction could and would be prevented from developing into industrial crisis or panic. The Boston convention, readily realizing the situation, promptly adopted the suggestion made to meet and overcome it; and the toilers, organized and unorganized, responded in a manner that should cause us not only great gratification, but should receive the lasting gratitude of all the people of our entire country. The recommendations we made to our fellow workers consisted of six important features:

First. Organize, unite and federate.

Second. Have faith and confidence in themselves and each other.

Third. Stand shoulder to shoulder in stress and strife; to help bear each other's burdens and perfect the bonds of brotherhood.

Fourth. Endeavor to maintain industrial peace by trade agreements with employers.

Fifth. Voluntarily and faithfully abide by and fulfill the terms of agreements and the awards of arbitrators thereunder.

Sixth. Prevent industrial conflicts wherever possible, and particularly to resist all attempts to reduce wages.

BARNEY PROST.

Brother Prost is business agent of Local No. 748, Keg Beer Wagon Drivers of Chicago, which is the largest beer wagon drivers' union in the United States. These members enjoy good working conditions, and it is largely due to the conservative and business-like methods of their officers that Local No. 748 is such a prosperous local union.

Of course, no one who understands the complex conditions of industry, economics, and the makeup of modern society, and who aided in the formulation of this policy of our movement expected to escape criticism, denunciation, and condemnation from labor's opponents. It was expected and anticipated. It would have given us cause to inquire as to the accuracy of our course had the position we took met the approval of those who do not understand, and those whose sordid, short-sighted, mad rush for immediate gain and greed blind them to a beneficent movement, not for labor alone, but for the common weal.

In former periods when an industrial reaction was manifest, employers generally viewed the situation from their own immediate standpoint only, without regard to their own broad interest or the general good. Their first recourse was to that which to them seemed the easiest course to continue the operation of their plants—to find markets. They reduced wages. Reduction of wages followed in quick order; the consuming power of the masses was curtailed and still more limited, entailing wholesale

discharges of workmen who were formerly employed in producing the things the masses, the workers, formerly consumed, inducing and giving the further cause to still further entailment of consumption and production and still more discharges of workmen, until millions were unemployed; the wheels of industry and commerce paralyzed; until men were walking the highways and byways of our country in idleness, while poverty, hunger, and misery stalked through our land.

MARTIN McGRAW.

Brother McGraw is president of Local No. 748 and was one of the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco. He is one of the men who was instrumental in getting the beer wagon drivers of Chicago to join the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Brother McGraw and the members of his local union believe and know that their interests are better served by belonging to the organization of their craft.

It is held now that there can be no real natural famine in the world because of the easy facilities with which the remotest corners of the earth can be reached. Surely if this be true, and no informed, sane, reasonable being disputes it, there is an utter absence of excuse for non-employment, hunger, poverty, or misery in our land, a land so richly and bountifully blessed. When idleness and its consequent misery are permitted to come among our people it is due entirely to rapacious, sordid avarice, mismanagement, and incompetency on the one hand, or to ignorant indifference and culpable pliancy on the other. The employers generally typify the one and the workers formerly typified the other.

If the employers followed their policy of wage reductions in previous years as a supposed way out of industrial stagnation, and thereby simply accentuated the situation and made it worse, is it not a logical inference that the same ruinous policy would be pursued in the present era?

Are all the dire experiences and suffer-

ings of our people to go for naught? Should we permit ignorant indifference on our part to make us culpable for a repetition of the awful conditions which followed in the wake of the former mischievous and wrongful course of our employers, or shall we continue the course which we last year declared when we had the prescience to forsee the danger with which we were threatened? Organized labor then called a halt and declared the entire policy of wage reductions unwise, wrongful and dangerous to the well being of labor and of all our people.

We were fully aware that it would be impossible to prevent all wage reductions, but we can view the result of last year's declaration of policy of resistance to wage reductions with satisfaction and pride. We can challenge our critics and opponents to compare the past year, when we were confronted with an industrial reaction, with a year of a similar industrial situation, and it will demonstrate beyond cavil or doubt that—

First. Wage reductions have been checked.

Second. The industrial situation has not become acute, as was the uniform course formerly.

C. H. CORK.

Brother Cork is business agent of Local No. 722, Furniture Drivers and Helpers of Chicago, who recently went through a struggle with the Employers' Association. Brother Cork is a hard and consistent worker and it is due to his conservative business methods that this local makes such headway.

Third. Much idleness, poverty, suffering, and misery have been prevented.

Fourth. The era of industrial stagnation, as compared with former like conditions, has been shortened.

Fifth. The prospect for a revival in industry and commerce in the future is brighter, as compared with any similar previous period.

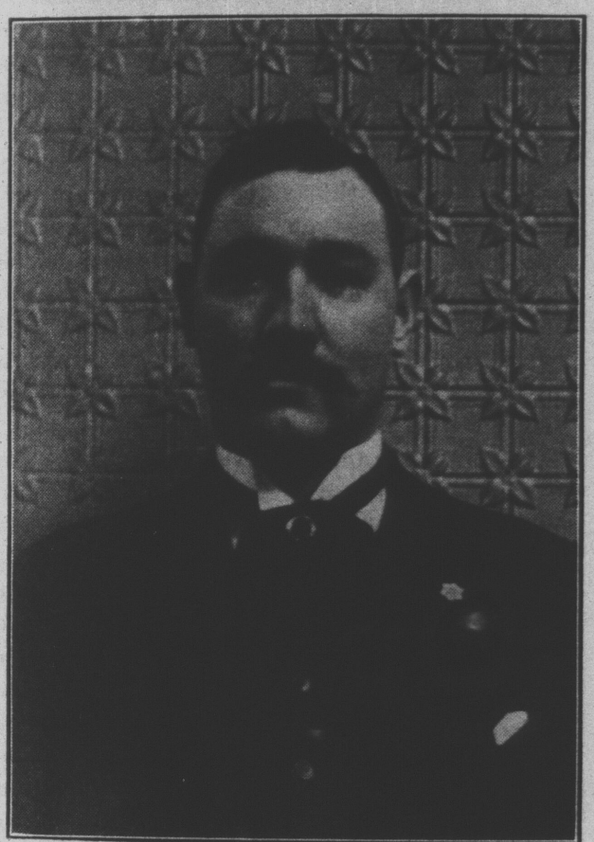
Sixth. There is less acute feeling of un-

rest among workmen and employers generally, business men and all our people.

Seventh. There are more workmen and employers in agreement and understanding.

Eighth. There is a more general effort to bring about more rightful relations between workmen and employers.

Ninth. There is a better conception of the rights and duties of man to man, a more general satisfaction among our people with the present, and a more gratifying and hopeful outlook for the future.

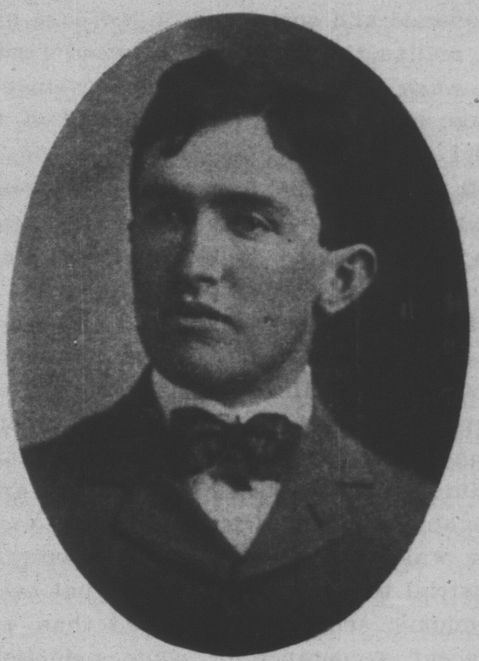


WM. H. ASHTON.

Brother Ashton is business agent of the Coach and Cab Drivers' Local, No. 607, of New York City, which is one of the most prosperous local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Both the members of Local No. 607 and the employers recognize the worth of Brother Ashton, who has been instrumental in bringing about a perfect state of organization of that industry in New York City.

The results of labor's policy are our best justification, and even though contemporary comment may not generally accord us the credit and commendation which are justly our due, we have the knowledge and satisfaction of the lasting service and benefit which we have rendered our fellow man.

In considering this entire subject in its



N. S. LAUGHRAN.

Brother Laughran is business representative and secretary of our Local Union No. 227, and is one of the most progressive young men in that section of the country in which his local is situated.

L. A. GRACE.

Brother Grace is business agent of Local No. 180, which is one of the most progressive local unions we have in the East. He is a hard worker and is continually on the lookout for the welfare of the members of his local and is a loyal representative of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

economic and social aspect, we dare not fail to realize the difference between resistance to wage reductions and the movements for wage advances during the period of industrial reactions.

It is a science becoming more generally understood by labor to know when to strike and when not to strike; to know for what to strike and for what not to strike. It is said that it is not wise to strike on a so-called "falling market." It can not, however, successfully be gainsaid that a strike or preparedness to strike in resisting an offer of wage reduction will prevent the market from falling still lower. It may not be, and undoubtedly is not, wise or prudent to strike for wage advancement on a downward industrial trend, yet it is better that even this economic error be committed than a complacent acceptance of wage reductions.

May I use the homely phrase of saying that we are not yet "out of the woods," and that the advice and watchword should go forth from this convention of the American Federation of Labor to the toilers of our country to resist by every honorable and lawful means at their command any and every attempt to reduce wages. At the risk of criticism I repeat last year's paraphrase that in the offer of wage reductions it is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all. The resistance will at least demonstrate that labor is an equation and factor which must not be ignored in the material, economic, industrial, commercial, and social affairs and welfare of our people and our country.

During the past year some strikes occurred, and among them some were lost; that is, they were not crowned with the immediate success for which they were inaugurated. And it is not only just, but timely, to say that each of these failed of its object by reason of the fact that the men did not profit by the experience of others and take time by the forelock. In times of industrial tranquility and while they were employed, they failed to contribute anything like commensurate dues to their unions, and to provide themselves with the ammunition of industrial contest, a good treasury. There was not one strike which failed during the entire year but which the leaders and management were confident could and would have been crowned with victory if but a good, round sum had been in the treasuries of their organizations.

Of course, no one pretends or believes that all strikes can be won, but that greater victories will be won and fewer defeats will occur when our unions have accumulated funds, not even our most rabid antagonists will dispute.

In many cities employers, antagonistic to labor, have formed themselves into so-called citizens' alliances, and have undertaken to propagate the policy of the destruction of organized labor, their first effort being directed to what they are pleased to term the "open shop," and to attack the union shop under the false assertion that it is a "closed shop." In my last report I had occasion to give this subject considerable attention. Since then some have pretended that the entering into an agreement of an employer with a union by which exclusively union men are to be employed by him, is in violation of law; that it denies the right to employment of workmen who are not members of the unions.

In the first instance the claim is absurd when it is known that the union not only opens wide its doors, inviting all to join, but sends out its organizers and missionaries to induce by every honorable means within their power the non-unionists to share in the advantages that come from united and associated effort. But quite apart from this consideration is this fact, that an employer may give a contract to a dealer to furnish him his raw material, or to erect a plant, or to furnish him with machines, the contractor to have the exclusive right to furnish and provide these things. Such a contract implies and provides the exclusion of all other dealers, builders, or machinery manufacturers. Is such a contract held to be improper or unlawful? Are not hundreds of thousands of contracts of this character made daily? The agreement between an employer and a union is for the members of the union to furnish that employer with labor of certain qualifications for a specific period of time, the consideration being the payment of stipulated wages as a minimum. That others are by their own short-sighted policy or indifference excluded from the provisions and benefits of such an agreement is their own fault and against which they have neither the legal nor the moral right to contend.

The organized labor movement is the associated effort of more than two million of adult wealth producers. It is the unselfish

action of the most intelligent, and the earnest manifestation of the most enlightened self-interest which sees that interest best served by helping to protect and promote the interests of others.

The open-shop cant and hypocrisy aim at organized labor with the full knowledge that it, and it alone, stands between the toilers with those dependent upon them and the greed and avarice that would force down the conditions of labor to a bare subsistence, lengthen the hours of daily toil, and make the home wretched and desolate.

The division and subdivision of labor and its specialization, brought about by inventions of machines and new tools of labor, have robbed workmen of their power of individual freedom of contract with their employers. Their only opportunity for anything like fair or advantageous terms under which to sell their labor is in associating themselves with their fellow workmen in making a collective bargain, a working agreement; in other words, a union and a contract by the union with employers for their labor and the conditions under which it shall be sold.

The union shop in no sense involves a denial of the right of every man to sell his labor as he may see fit, nor the employer to hire such labor. In fact, it is an affirmation of that right. Employers have the lawful right to hire any labor they may choose, but it does not give them the right to impress workmen or to enslave them, or to drag them into a factory on any terms the employer may choose to grant as an expression of his "kindliness."

Employers have the right to make contracts for labor. This right carries with it, also, the same rights of the workmen. It, therefore, follows that if the workers have the right to sell their labor as they see fit, they have also the right not to sell it to employers, unless it be through the collective bargain of the union shop. As an illustration, I recently asserted that every man has the right to say, "I will not work for you unless you make a contract with the union to which I belong and agree to employ none but members of that union." To claim that he may not say this is equivalent to saying that he must sell his labor, not as he sees fit, but as the employer sees fit. Can any reasonable answer be made, or criticism indulged in, when employers find it to their advantage to make a contract with a reputable body of men to employ union labor exclusively and thus eliminate the possibility of strikes, disputes, factions, and losses? To this our opponents, the so-called citizens' alliances, can make no answer. Their policy consists of evasion and wilful misrepresentation of the aims and purposes of organized labor, of the collective bargain, of the working agreement, of the union shop.

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We publish in this issue of our Magazine a short history of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, showing the success of that organization and the substantial benefits which they have obtained for their members, together with the pictures of the president, Wm. J. Bowen; Vice-President Thos. R. Preece, and Secretary Wm. Dobson.

Brother Bowen is the youngest man who has ever been elected as President of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union and has held that office for the last two years, having been vice-president and general organizer for several years prior to the Milwaukee convention.

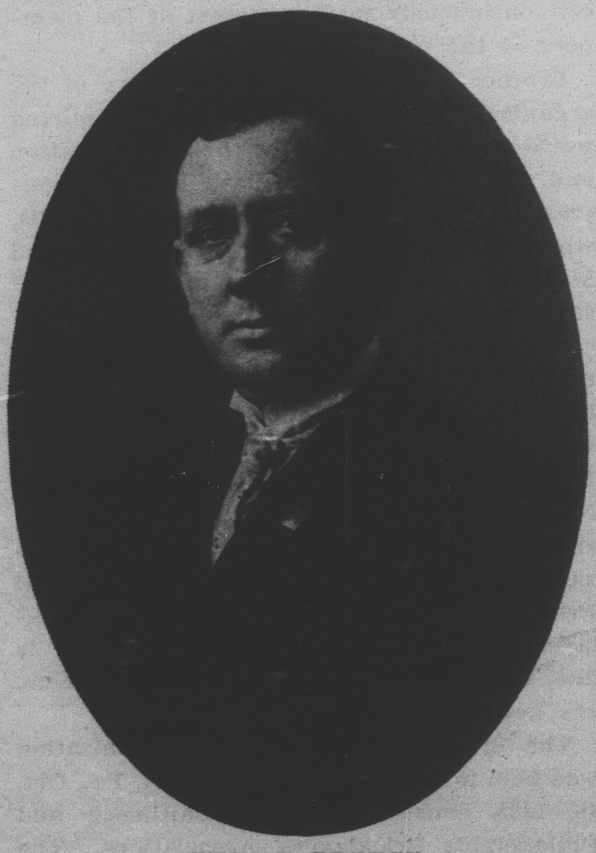
Brother Preece is now and has been for several years First Vice-President and travels continuously in the interest of the members of the organization.

Brother Dobson has been Secretary of the organization since 1900. All are untiring workers in the interest of their organization and the welfare of organized labor in general and are now residing in Indianapolis, where the office of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union recently moved from North Adams, Mass.

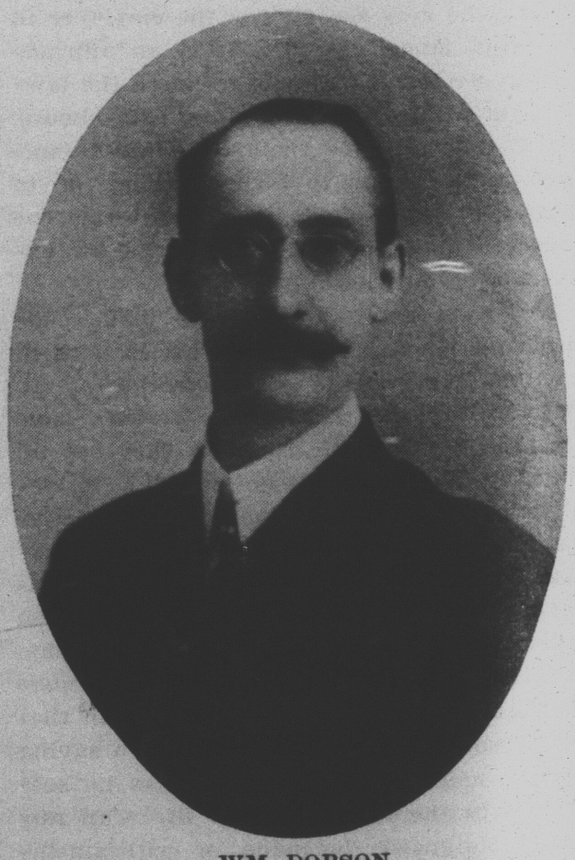
In this city also resides Charles H. Rittle, the oldest living ex-President of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, who is now in his ninetieth year. He was elected President in 1877 and was the first President of Local No. 3 of Indiana, located in Indianapolis. He still takes an active interest in the organization of which he was one of the General Presidents and visits the office of the Bricklayers' ever Saturday when the weather is fine, to see how his boys, as he calls, them, are getting along.

The first conference of this organization was held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16, 1865, consisting of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Bricklayers' Associations. The conference was held in Painters' Hall, its

WM. J. BOWEN,
President Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America.



THOS. R. PREECE,
Vice-President Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America.



WM. DOBSON,
Secretary Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America.

presiding officer was John A. White of Baltimore, and its Secretary, J. D. Bilting of Philadelphia. A constitution was drafted and adopted and officers elected. The Secretary was authorized to correspond with all Bricklayers' Unions in the United States that were known to exist at that time, requesting them to send delegates to the next International convention. The conference extended over two days, and in adjourning, decided to meet in Baltimore, Md., for the holding of the first convention.

The first convention convened in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, 1866. The cities represented were as follows: Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York City, and Williamsburg, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Jersey City and Richmond, Va. Here the foundation was planned and laid out for the noble structure that now exists. The convention adjourned on the evening of the 11th, selecting Cincinnati, O., for the next convention city.

During the year of 1867 charters were granted to twenty-three new Unions, amongst which were Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C. The Secretary's report showed at the New York City convention held in the Bleeker Building commencing Jan. 13th, a total membership in good standing of 5,736. The title was changed to read National Union of North America.

The conventions of '69 and '70 followed until 1871, when the convention of this year convened in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. It was at this convention that it was first recommended that the title be changed to read Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of the United States. The total membership on the rolls at that time was 4,000. During the panic times commencing in 1873 the organization suffered greatly in loss of unions and members, until at the convention of 1875, only 1,700 were in good standing.

At the convention held in Covington, Ky., 1879, matters were still worse, only three unions were represented, No. 1, Indiana, No. 1 Ohio, and No. 2, Kentucky, nine delegates, three from each union. The President in his sorrowful address said, "I might be justified in saying, that nothing remains but to prepare for its burial." Since that time, however, they have marched steadily onward, sometimes assailed by great obstructions. They have gone on and on from year to year until today they have in the neighborhood of some 900 subordinate unions with a combined membership of 75,000.

The protection to the members in the matter of wages and hours has been of great good. Another feature, one of a benevolent nature, records the fact, that the subordinate unions of the International Union has distributed during the last sixteen years over $2,000,000.00 for beneficial purposes of one kind or another. Strikes are becoming a thing of the past, conciliation and arbitration have taken their place, and since 1893 not one cent has been levied upon the members of the organization for strike purposes.

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MARVELOUS SKILL OF DRIVERS.

The New York fire department is probably the best in the world. No better evidence of their good work has ever been shown than at the recent Attorney street fire. Had the alarm been sent in promptly no lives would have been lost. Despite the fact that the flames had made considerable headway the blaze was extinguished in exactly seventeen minutes. The clang of a gong of a fire engine is sufficient to bring all the traffic to a stop on the busiest street. The firemen have not only the right of way, but the whole way. Everything must stop until they have passed. And that this is absolutely necessary anyone who has noted the heavy traffic on some of the narrow downtown streets, the sharp corners to be turned and the obstacles presented by the supports of the elevated railroad, will readily acknowledge. Now and then there are collisions and something is upset and somebody hurt. This is not surprising.

The wonder is that accidents do not oftener happen in spite of all endeavor. That they do not is due not only to the marvelous skill of the drivers, but also to the skill of the truck drivers who get out of their way. The New York truck driver is in a class by himself. Give him a margin of half an inch and he'd have no difficulty in riding through the gates ajar.

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International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has taken a referendum vote on the question of establishing a permanent home for the organization in some centrally located city. Boston, Chicago and Indianapolis are candidates for the honor to entertain the pressmen.

The best wishes for a Merry Christmas are herewith extended to our readers. May the New Year bring you the realization of your expectations and the fulfillment of all your wishes

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

We are in receipt of a communication from Brother S. W Bryant, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 214, Centerville, Iowa, in which he says that Brother Evans, on his trip through Iowa recently, visited our Local No. 214 and gave the boys a lot of good advice which will be of benefit to this local union. The meeting was well attended and the prospects are that the boys will take a new interest in their organization and will no doubt take up the cause for which they are organized with renewed effort.

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We wish to call the attention of our members to the advertisements in this issue of our Magazine and request that our local unions and the members thereof transact, as far as possible, their business with advertisers who patronize our Magazine. Should our Magazine become what it should be, viz., a paying medium for advertisers to patronize, it will mean that our magazine will eventually become self sustaining and will help to relieve the drain upon our International Treasury.

We trust that our members will do all in their power to patronize the firms who see fit to advertise with us.

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Acting in accordance with their usual manner of signing up contracts with labor organizations, the United Furniture Association of Chicago decided some time ago that no further contracts would be signed with the teamsters' organization, and notified the representatives of our Local Union No. 722, that while they were in favor of paying the wages asked for, for the time being, they did not feel warranted in entering into any contract with our local union, nor did they desire to recognize their employes as having anything at all to say in the matter of wages and hours.

Mr. Job, with glaring headlines in the press favorable to his theories, came out and made the announcement that the end of the teamsters union was in sight, and that he, the all powerful Job, was going to show to the employers of Chicago that there was no need of signing contracts with any of the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Our Local No. 722 took the matter very coolly and tried, by the sending of several committees, to have a peaceful adjustment of the controversy and were very desirous of settling the matter without causing any inconvenience to their employers for whom they had all the respect in the world. They were compelled, however, to notify their employers that they had decided to have their contract signed and the outcome of the matter was that on the evening prior to the starting of the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, Brother Turley and myself had a conference with the executive officers of Local No. 722, in which it was decided that the contract of our local union must be signed and the local union was to see to it that that condition was complied with, or members of our organization were to be withdrawn from delivering goods for the wholesale manufacturers of furniture.

The outcome was a strike and after several days of the strike, the employers saw fit to agree to the original proposition of the teamsters and signed their wage scale.

We cannot presume to say what excuse Mr. Job will offer to the employers for his inability to make good the threats which he has always been making against the teamsters' organization, and we also wonder how long men, who are willing to be fair with their employes, will continue to support and encourage a man of the type of Job, whose business thrives only where there are strikes and disorder.

Mr. Job, as walking delegate for the employers, differs from the walking delegate of the union, in this respect, that the representative of the labor organization is working for the best interest of both parties in endeavoring to bring about peace and harmony, while the representative of the employers, in this case, devotes his time ex-

clusively in an endeavor to bring about strikes and lockouts.

We trust that the employers of the country will not be long in recognizing this fact and that where there is a disposition shown to be fair by the labor organizations, that they will readily see that the best interest of all are served by having signed contracts with their employes. We feel that the man who is working under a contract, which he himself was a party to making, is the most contented employe and the more contented the employes the better will be the results to the employer.

No man of the calibre of Job or his fellow theorists will ever be successful in undermining the principles of labor organizations. They are built upon too solid a foundation, and working men who have felt the benefits which labor organizations have brought are loath to give up membership in an organization from which they have derived such benefits. The employers may be successful in stamping out local unions in some localities to a certain degree, but as fast as one local union may be defeated in its efforts for better conditions, ten others will be successful; and where successful in disrupting one, you will find the labor organizers have been successful in organizing ten in its place, and we trust that they will continue to be successful in their efforts to better the conditions of the human family.

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The members of the United Garment Workers of America in Chicago are locked out by the manufacturers in an endeavor to disrupt the local unions who are waging a persistent fight for decent living conditions and the right to organize without hinderance by their employers. The employers have unrelentingly refused to meet or treat with the Garment Workers in any way other than to have the members forsake their union and return to work on individual contracts.

We would request that our members in that vicinity, when buying clothes, see to it that they bear the label of the Garment Workers' Union and follow out the request printed below, which is a letter sent to the Chicago Federation of Labor:

Chicago, Nov. 14, 1904.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

On the request of Local Union No. 61, United Garment Workers of America, we hereby take this opportunity to notify you to the effect that the B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 246 South Franklin St., Chicago, Illinois, manufacturers of ready-made clothing for men, have locked out all our members and are now employing scab labor. They have refused even to give us an interview in the matter. We therefore appeal to your honorable body to assist us in our struggle, as the said firm is antagonistic to organized labor. Our body has placed them on the unfair list and we trust that your organization will pass a resolution to the effect that none of your members buy any clothing whatsoever from the B. Kuppenheimer & Co., of Chicago, and that your local will please appoint a committee to call on all retail clothing dealers in your town and request them not to handle any clothing of the B. Kuppenheimer & Co., until such time as they have adjusted their difficulty with Local No. 61, United Garment Workers of America.

Trusting that you will grant our request, and thanking you in advance for this favor, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
Chicago Federation of Labor.
E. N. NOCKELS,
Secretary.

♣ ♣ ♣

The editor of the Team Owners' Review has quite a lengthy article in the December issue of that Journal in which he endeavors to ridicule the position taken by us relative to the Master Teamsters in their action against the Boston & Maine Railroad.

In a recent issue of our Magazine we quoted an article from the Team Owners' Review, in which the editor said that he had received a communication from the Boston representative stating that the Master Team Owners' Association had decided to refuse to patronize, as far as possible, the Boston & Maine Railroad and would use every possible endeavor to divert business from that railroad to their competitors. We contend that they have a proper and legal right to do so, but claim that organized labor has the same right to use like tactics against a firm, corporation or individual who might meet with their displeasure for reasons satisfactory to themselves. The Editor of the Review, however, contends that for the simple reason that a union will boycott because the employer will not employ union men, changes the entire aspect of the case. We would say to the Editor of the Review that the mere fact of hiring non-union men does not induce organized labor to levy a boycott but for some special act of antagonism or work which is detrimental to the interest of organized labor in any locality, may indu-

a boycott to be levied, and that is certainly what the Master Teamsters have agreed to do in their organization, viz., because the Boston & Maine Railroad did not see fit to run their business according to the idea of the Master Teamsters' organization, they decided to divert their business as far as possible elsewhere, or in other words to boycott the railroad company.

♣ ♣ ♣

During the carriage drivers' strike in St. Louis indictments were found against the International officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, charging them with conspiracy to assault non-union men and various other crimes. At that time we voluntarily gave ourselves into the hands of the law and procured bonds and kept continually asking that the case be brought to trial, knowing that the innocence of our officers could easily be proven, but for reasons best known to themselves, the lawyers who were representing the Citizens' Alliance of St. Louis and the Liverymen's Association were not desirous of bringing the case to trial. It is our opinion that they were afraid of the publicity which would be thrown upon their tactics should the case come to trial, they knowing full well that the charges were merely trumped up in an endeavor to disrupt, through the courts, a strike which was being brought to a successful issue against the unfair firms who were refusing to sign the contract of Local No. 405, and as a last resort, to discourage the members, the plan to indict the general officer was thought of. The members of our local union who were arrested for little or no cause, were very severely dealt with by the law, but that having no effect upon their loyalty, it was deemed advisable that some other pressure be brought to bear. Advantage was taken of the fact that the majority of the members of the Grand Jury were men who were antagonistic to organized labor in general and particularly the teamsters' organizations, several members of the said grand jury having had trouble with our organization and one at that particular time having members of our Milk Wagon Drivers' local on a strike against his firm. We are pleased to say, however, that through the efforts of our able lawyers, Messrs. Cruice, Talty and Bass, that we were successful in having the case brought before the court, who entertained a motion to quash, after having thoroughly investigated the charges and the evidence produced to substantiate them. The Judge decided that the case was brought up practically to use the courts of the State of Missouri to break up a strike, which was being conducted upon peaceful but successful lines.

We noticed that no general hue and cry was made of this fact by the press of the employers. This, however, is not in accordance with their former action when the indictments were found against the officers of the I. B. of T. At that time every newspaper in America received the news that the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were indicted and the terms of thugs and other such names were frequently used in connection with the names of our general officers.

We are glad, however, to be able to report to our members that the court has decided that no case could be found against us, regardless of the action of the prejudiced grand jury.

Our local and International Union have no desire to enter upon a strike where it will be necessary to use violence to gain our point. We know that strikes conducted upon peaceful lines are always successful.

The records of our general office prove that our local unions throughout the country are today receiving more substantial benefits in the way of shorter hours and better wages than ever before. We have signed trade agreements with all of our employers where they have shown a disposition to be fair and at no time has it ever been necessary for any of our members to resort to violence, as we know that the men who are ready to take the place of teamsters when out on a strike, are of such calibre that they would not remain steadily employed if they could.

In the St. Louis case we would call attention to the fact that our organization has been successful in having their contracts signed by the majority of the livery owners in that city, and we know full well that it will be but a short time until the employers themselves will resent the tactics resorted to by the Citizens' Alliance, and will see the necessity of trade agreements and especially when such agreements can be entered into by peaceful intercourse with the represenatives of the local unions.

EDITORIAL

The delegates representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, introduced an exact copy of the resolution introduced by the delegates for our organization at the Boston convention, of which the following is a copy:

Whereas, There is known to exist and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor an organization known as the United Brewery Workmen of America; and,

Whereas, Said organization has issued charters to, and accepted to membership local unions of beer wagon drivers, whose vocation is identical with that of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and,

Whereas, We believe that the interests of all wage earning teamsters can best be conserved by and through affiliation with the organization of their craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention take such action as will tend to compel the United Brewery Workmen's International Union, and through their proper officials to instruct their local unions to surrender by transfer card all drivers now members of said local unions to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and be it further

Resolved, That the United Brewery Workmen's International Union be instructed to cause such transfer cards to be issued at the very earliest possible date.

This resolution was referred to the Grievance Committee for consideration and action. Several other resolutions, all pertaining to questions of jurisdiction between trade organizations and the United Brewery Workmen, were also referred to the same committee and the committee brought in the following report which was almost unanimously adopted by the convention.

The committee has taken up a number of resolutions, and, in the language of the street, "bunched them." They are Resolution No. 47, by the delegates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Resolution No. 53, by Delegate Morris Brown, of the Central Federated Union of New York City; Resolution No. 113, by the delegates of the International Union of Steam Engineers, and Resolution No. 148, of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly. Also all of the subject matter in the report of the Executive Council, beginning with "Brewery Workers', Engineers', Firemen's Agreements," and ending with certain recommendations by the Executive Council.

Committee has carefully read the resolutions and heard the statements of the parties in interest, and in addition has reviewed the action of the Executive Council on the unfortunate controversy existing between the different classes of wage-earners in the breweries of the country.

The committee desires to end the present controversy in the interest of the many wage-earners affected and submits the following for your consideration:

We recommend that all agreements and decisions heretofore made by, or at the instance of, the American Federation of Labor between the Brewery Workmen, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, be and are hereby substituted by a working agreement upon the following basis:

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters may withdraw from that organization, and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act conjointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all other organizations in joint conference.

5. Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement within a period of six

months after the date of adjournment of this convention shall work a revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so failing.

The findings of this committee differ from action taken at previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor, inasmuch as it does not lay down an explicit order to the Brewery Workmen to transfer firemen and engineers to their respective organizations. It does, however, prohibit the United Brewery Workmen from organizing or admitting to membership any more men who are working at the several different crafts.

I have no wish to forestall the report of our regular delegates to the convention and we expect that their report will be ready for publication in the January issue of our Magazine.

In the meantime, we would advise that our members use all honorable means to see that the spirit of the recommendation of the committee be followed out and to use all legitimate efforts to see that the United Brewery Workmen comply with the findings of the convention. CORNELIUS P. SHEA.

TELEPHONE GIRLS STRIKE.

The Portland (Ore.) Labor Press, in its last week's issue, gives a lengthy account ofa strike of the telephone girls of that city. The strike occurred a week ago Wednesday. The whole affair started over the restrictions that were thrown about them by a new superintendent which the telephone company had employed. She inaugurated a black dress uniform, the juvenile school system of marching in and out of the building, demerit marks for simple infractions, the spying system, pinning numbers on the backs of the girls. If a few demerit marks were made against a girl, especially those who had been long in the service and getting $30.00 per month or more. The girls got so tired of these restrictions and decided to organize, which they did, and the result was a strike. The superintendent locked the door when the girls struck, but they made their exit through the basement. The management tried to get operators at San Francisco to take their places, but they had heard of the treatment accorded the operators and would not go. The manager asked the girls to return and give him two days to consider the matter, which was done. About eighty girls were interested. The manager will probably try to get the Parry gang to help him out of his troubles, but they will find the girls are too well organized and too well prepared for a fight to be driven out at the first blast of the Parry bugle.

Any economist will acknowledge that the reduction of time and the raising of wages does not reduce the employer's profit. It invariably raises it.—Labor News.

"Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."—President Gompers.

THE TWO CLASSES.

There are only two great classes in the world, I say,
Fakirs and suckers.
The suckers do the labor and the fakirs draw the pay,
The suckers do the voting and the fakirs hold sway,
The suckers raise the crops, but the fakirs fix the price,
The fakirs hold the markets and get the biggest slice;
The fakirs take the harvest, the suckers hold the bag;
The fakirs dress in broadcloth, while the suckers chew the rag;
The suckers feed the cow and the fakirs get the milk;
The suckers feed the silkworm, the fakir gets the silk;
The suckers build the mansions the fakirs occupy;
The suckers are the bakers, but the fakirs eat the pie;
The suckers make the fabrics, but the fakirs own the mills;
The fakir has the pleasure, while the suckers foot the bills;
The fakirs have the feasts, while the suckers get the crusts.
The suckers pay the prices, while the fakirs run the trusts.
The suckers are the workers,
The fakirs are the shirkers,
The suckers are the wealth makers,
The fakirs are wealth takers,
And this is what I say,
There are on earth today,
Just the classes,
And the masses,
And the masses are the prey;
Just the ones who do the toil,
And the ones who get the spoil,
And the spoilers do the toilers in the same old way.

—Painters' Journal.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S PAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO NEW LOCAL UNIONS IN REGARD TO STAMPING OF DUE BOOKS.

OFFICIAL DUE CARD		OFFICIAL DUE CARD	
Initiation Stamp		April, 1905	July, 1905
	February, 1905	May, 1905	August, 1905
	March, 1905	June, 1905	September, 1905

Members when paying dues should see that the Due Stamp covers the monch for which they pay.

Only members holding Due Cards stamped Up to Date can receive Financial Assistance from the International Brotherhood.

The above cut is published for the purpose of instructing local Secretary-Treasurers, who are not familiar with the stamping of due books, in regard to their duties. It will be noticed that the first space at the right-hand corner is for the initiation stamp. All members being initiated into a local union are requested to see that an initiation stamp is placed upon the first page of their due book and cancelled with the dater, in accordance with the cut as submitted. This initiation stamp (green), answers for the per capita to the International Union for the month in which members are initiated, but for each month thereafter when paying their dues, members must see that a monthly due stamp (color pink) is placed upon their due books, to cover the month for which dues are paid, and cancelled with the dater as per the cut submitted.

No member will be entitled to financial benefits in case of strike or lockout unless his due book is properly stamped with an initiation stamp for the month in which he was initiated, and a monthly due stamp for each month thereafter, as long as he remains a member of the Union. No member of any local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters should pay his dues unless he receives a stamp of the International Union, as it answers the same as a receipt; no other system of receipting is recognized by the International Union. Section 62, page 19 of our Constitution provides that "any local union which does not pay per capita on every member whose dues are paid into said local, shall not be entitled to benefits in case of difficulty."

Now it will be seen by this that it is absolutely necessary to have the due books properly stamped and per capita paid on each and every member, to insure them of the protection of our International Union. All members are requested to see that their due books are properly stamped and per capita paid in full.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY REPORT

To the General Office of the

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

For the Month of ..... *190* .....

From LOCAL UNION, No., ... *Located at* .....

State of .....

Number of Members reportet on last report, - -	48
Number of members initiated and reinstated during the last month, - - - - -	11
	59
Number of members suspended or expelled during the last month - - - - - (deduct this amount from the above)	7
Total number of members in good standing on the first of ....., 190 ,	52

ALWAYS GIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

We also publish herewith a form which Local Secretary-Treasurers are required to use when making their reports to headquarters, showing those who are not familiar with this work, the way in which reports must be made in accordance with the laws governing same. Section 52, page 16 of the Constitution provides that "Local Secretary-Treasurers shall fill out the regular official monthly report blank, giving thereon the number of members who have been initiated, reinstated or suspended, and the total number of members in good standing, together with the names of all members who have been suspended or expelled during the preceding month. He shall read his report to his local union at the first meeting in the month for approval and at once sign, seal and forward the same to Headquarters." It will be seen by this law that the total number of members in good standing as submitted in the previous report should be given on the first space as designated in the official report blank. Then the number of members initiated and reinstated during the month should be added to that amount, and the number of members suspended and expelled during the previous month, deducted from this, leaving the total number of members in good standing. As an example, we will say that a local union reported 48 members on their last report, and initiated and reinstated 11, making a total of 59 members. They suspended and expelled during the month 7, and deducting this amount from the 59 members, would leave 52 in good standing for that month.

Local Secretaries would avoid the annoyance of being notified that they were in arrears if they would make their reports in conformity with the laws, as we could then determine their proper standing by the reports submitted and the purchase of stamps made, without having to call their attention to the same through arrearage notices.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 9, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought you would like to know how we are doing in the Chelsea Local No. 242. Well, I am very glad to say that we are growing very fast now that we have our new Business Agent, and I am very glad to be able to say that he is a hustler. Since he began his work as our agent he has enlarged our local to at least one-third, and our brothers are doing all in their power to make our local one of the largest in this part of the State.

We had our first grand ball Nov. 21, and I am very glad to say that it was a great success. We had the best grand march that was ever seen in East Boston. The grand march was led by our President, Robert C. Beard and eleven other brothers made up the twelve couple which took part to make it a success. The hall was handsomely decorated and there was dancing until two o'clock.

At our last meeting we had a delegates of the Hatters' Union and we agreed to adopt the hatters' label.

Trusting that we may be able to continue our good work in our local, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. P. COOK,

Corresponding Secretary.

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New York City, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report for the month of November: The 1st, 2nd and 3rd I spent trying to organize the drivers of city wagons. On the 4th endeavored to organize the paper truck drivers and on the 5th went with Brother Brannigan of Local No. 506 and attended the meeting of the beef wagon drivers. On the 6th I attended the meetings of Local Nos. 537, 342 and 98. On the 7th I spent the day among the expressmen organizing, on the 8th and 9th with the department store drivers and the furniture wagon drivers. On the 10th with Brother O'Connor of No. 98 we got conditions for a stable of men after having the place tied up for four hours and also got conditions in a stable for thirty men without much trouble. On the 11th we presented some more agreements to the employers. On the 12th walked among the lumber teamsters over in Brooklyn and went to a smoke talk of Local No. 506. On the 13th attended meetings of Locals No. 607 and 98, on the 14th with delegate from Local No. 654 and 506, went to meet the contractors' association in regard to violation of contract. The 15th I spent among the coal teamsters of Brooklyn. On the 16th I waited upon the label committee of the cigarmakers' union to try and bring the cigar box drivers into the organization and attended the meeting of the cloth sponge drivers. On the 17th, with Brothers Hoffman and Heller, waited on the truck owners' association and brought about conditions for a stable of men. On the 18th got the printing and hall for a meeting of the city drivers. I spent the 19th with the delegates from different locals in giving out circulars for the meeting on Sunday, also addressed a mass meeting of the teamsters.

On the 20th, with the assistance of Brother Ashton, I addressed a mass meeting of the city drivers and had them apply for a charter and also attended a meeting of Local No. 654. On the 21st, with Delegate O'Connor, I waited on an employer of sixty drivers, but he could not find time to talk, but on the 22nd with Delegate O'Connor of 98 and Ward of 708 he found time to talk for two hours and agreed to give conditions. On the 23rd I got out a circular and distributed them among the city drivers and with Brothers Gould and Ashton addressed their mass meeting. The 24th I spent among the city drivers in Brooklyn to arrange a mass meeting to have them go over to the local just started. On the 25th, with Delegates Hoffman and Heller, had an employer sign an agreement. This employer had locked out his men on the 22nd for refusing to sign his agreement.

I spent the 26th among the department store drivers and addressed a mass meeting of the merchandise drivers. On the 27th I attended the meetings of Locals No. 98 and 607. On the 28th, with Brother Ashton and a committee from the carriage and cab drivers waited on an employer with a grievance, had it settled and attended a stable meeting to report on the same. On the 29th, with Brother O'Connor of Local No. 98, waited on the contractor of mail wagons to right the grievance of the drivers. Also attended some grievance pertaining to Local 98. On the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th attended the meetings of the Joint Council. On the 30th got printing for a mass meeting of the city drivers on Sunday, and with a committee from the Carriage and Cab Drivers' Local attended a conference with the Livery Stable Keepers' Association.

Hoping that you were successful at the convention and that the work I am doing meets with your approval, I am,

Fraternally yours,

T. J. MINIHAN.

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Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 30, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last report I have attended to matters concerning Local No. 25, who had a misunderstanding with Youlding, Smith & Hopkins, and also visited the city of Fall River, Local No. 235. This local has felt the effects of the lockout of the mill hands as that is their principal industry and everything is at a stand still. I found them losing gradually, and with the executive board of this local, which is practically the whole thing at this time. I made arrangements to call a series of meetings and enthuse those who are weak. After making arrangements there, I proceeded to Holyoke and found Local No. 157 not very flourishing as the money they had in their treasury was used to send a delegate to the convention, which caused a lack of interest on the part of both officers and the rank and fille. I made arrangements to spend two or three days here the last of the month and the first of next month, and have a mass meeting arranged for the last of the first week in December. After making these arrangements I went to Pittsfield and found the Union, No. 458, Carriage Drivers and Hostlers fairly well, with some fifty-nine men enrolled up to date. Now while there I received a telegram that some thirty-seven men were out in Salem, and immediately proceeded to that city. I found when I arrived there, that thirty-seven men, without any authority, were out on a strike and I felt surprised, as the week previous I asked permission to wait on the firm before any action was taken, but finding things in such shape I started to see what could be done, and finding a committee from the Central Labor Union going to wait on Pickering & Co., I made myself one of that committee on the advice of Mr. Cooper, who represents the carpenters as organizer, and for the day went to see Mr. Pickering and offered different propositions, which he declined. Finally Mr. Cooper and the balance of the committee accepted propositions from him and the same was presented to the men on Nov. 23rd and they rejected same, but after telling them of their mistake they held a meeting on the 24th. On the 25th Brother Muckian of Local No. 42, who was detailed earlier to assist when presenting their agreement, was made a special committee to bring back the answer and endeavor to get better results, but he returned with the same proposition and they took a secret ballot and by a vote of two-thirds accepted the proposition and in my belief they will have a better wharf and a better organization. From there I went to Brockton and attended a mass meeting called for Tuesday, Nov. 29th and on the 30th came to Holyoke to finish, if possible, this difficulty.

Wishing you well, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK P. FALL.

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Cincinnati, O., Dec. 5, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a statement of the work done by me during the month:

On Oct. 26th to Nov. 6th I was at headquarters attending to general business pertaining to the organization. On Nov. 6th I went to Kewanee to assist Local No. 105, whose members were in dispute with the United Mine Workers of Kewanee in regard to hauling coal mined by non-union men. After visiting the different mines and shafts with Brother James G. Harding, business agent of Local No. 105 and hearing the statements of the different people, I decided that the demands of the United Mine

Workers, were, in my mind, unjust and should the members of Local No. 105 comply with their request, I am satisfied that it will disrupt their local union under the conditions that exist in Kewanee. I might add that this is the sentiment of the Miners' representatives also. On the 14th I returned to headquarters and was instructed to go to St. Louis and return the checks which were on deposit there for the appearance of our International officers. This has been done. While in St. Louis I was called on to assist the members of Local No. 700, in which we were successful, as is evidenced by letters of apology which are on file. On my return to the office I was instructed to go to Fairbury, Ill., where the members of Local No. 159 and the miners had a dispute. A joint meeting was held by the miners and the teamsters, but no settlement was reached as the miners refused to pay the scale for cartage. I then went to Cincinnati to try and build up the truck drivers. A mass meeting was held on Sunday, Dec. 4th, at which I am sorry to state, few of the truck drivers appeared, but it was decided to hold another open meeting next Sunday.

Let me say that the holding of our convention in Cincinnati has not helped the locals any. The coal teamsters, ice wagon drivers and cab and carriage drivers' locals are getting along fine, also Local No. 291 of Newport, Ky., all of which I visited.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory and with best wishes for you and the members of the I. B. of T., I am,

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES ROBB,
Fourth Vice-President.

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St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report of my work for the month of November:

I spent the 1st and 2nd working on locals in St. Louis and on the 3rd went to Edwardsville, Ill., to look after the affairs of Local No. 12. The rest of the time I have been looking after the affairs of our locals in St. Louis, assisting them in getting new members and straightening up old ones that fell behind. We succeeded in initiating about seventy-five new members and reinstated quite a few of the old ones.

With best wishes for the success of yourself and the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
M. J. DWYER,
Second Vice-President.

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Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 30, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for November: I remained in Cincinnati until the 6th, then I went to Buffalo and worked there for a few days. From there I went to Pittsburg to take up the work which I left when ordered to Cincinnati. I have since been working in Pittsburg for the locals trying to build them up and in which I have had some success.

Since the ice wagon drivers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters the companies have been making a determined effort to break them up, but so far have been unable to do so. The locals are steadily building up and things in general look better. I have also visited McKeesport and have good prospects of forming a local there.

The employers here are well organized and are doing all they can to kill labor unions of all kinds and it makes it rather slow and up-hill work, but I think the near future will see a better organization in this city.

Fraternally yours,
C. F. O'NEILL,
Fifth Vice-President.

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Washington, D. C.
November 29, 1904.

Editor Magazine.

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last writing the absolute necessity of thorough organization has again been demonstrated. The following is only one of the several instances: On Oct. 24th the price of bread was raised from four to five cents per loaf, wholesale, and the Employers' Association issued a circular to the trade announcing the increase and giving the high price of flour as the reason for the same. Among other things the circular stated that "it is delivered by gentlemanly drivers on our wagons who are better paid than similar positions elsewhere." (They probably refer to cities where the drivers are unorganized, and therefore, unable to command good wages or decent treatment.) Our minimum scale for morning drivers is $13 per week and 10 per cent

additional on all receipts over $130.00. At the old rate of four cents per loaf the collections for one thousand loaves was $40.00, this making the percentage $4.00; at the increased price of five cents per loaf, however, the collections for one thousand loaves would, of course, be $50.00, making the percentage $5.00. The first shop to pay off after the price of bread was raised—the Boston Baking Company—paid only $4.00 per 1,000 loaves, instead of $5.00, which allowed no compensation on the extra ten dollars collected, thereby reducing the commission to 8 per cent. The men received this amount under protest and at once reported the matter to the Secretary of the union. A special meeting was called for the following Sunday morning. Before that time, however, the matter had gained such wide publicity through the press and otherwise, that the firm agreed to pay the amount withheld, and the straight 10 per cent on future receipts. At the meeting it was reported the firm had kept its promise and no action was necessary. The hall was crowded and reports were received from all shops, showing no further reductions; in fact, the offending firm and one or two others promised a bonus to make up for what the men would otherwise lose by loss of trade on account of the market being flooded with cheap bread made by firms not in the combine, for they realized they could not afford to lose the good will of the drivers, upon whom they depended to make their case good before the public. But no amount of bonus, no denials or explanations, can ever explain away the hypocrisy of calling public attention to the nice wages they were paying at the very moment they were planning to reduce them. It was a test case, to become general in all shops if successful in this instance. Without organization the men would have been helpless to resist it; what is more, like the average non-union employe, would have lacked the courage to protest against it.

At our regular meeting, Nov. 17th, the section of our by-laws relating to appropriations, was unanimously suspended and $25 donated to the Fall River strikers.

Brother H. A. Schultz was elected Vice-President in place of Brother Exline, resigned.

When members are approached by their employer (as was the case in a local bakery last week) to hastily sign what may appear to be harmless agreements or affidavits, they should respectfully but firmly decline to do so, at least until after they have requested the shop steward to call a meeting of the men employed in the shop for the purpose of considering the matter. By so doing they may save themselves much embarrassment later on and prevent their names from being used unjustly to the detriment of a competent and conscientious workman and an upright union man. Remember always the words, "Let caution be engraved deeply in your heart."

Wishing you and all brothers throughout your jurisdiction, Mr. Editor, a merry Christmas, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX,

Corresponding Secretary, Local Union No. 33.

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Ft. William, Ont., Nov. 25, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last regular meeting of the I. B. of T., Local No. 470, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst, J. A. McDougal, our brother and fellow worker, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends in this, their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Magazine for publication.

R. MATISON,
President.

A. E. WADDINGTON,
Recording Secretary.

A. C. WOODWARD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

♣ ♣ ♣

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find list of fair undertakers and liverymen who have signed our agreement since we went out on strike the evening of Jan. 19, 1904. The Carriage Drivers' Locals Nos. 405 and 526 have put up a noble fight, and I am sure that there is not another local of our craft that the Citizens' Industrial Alliance could have singled out to begin their fight against or-

ganized labor that would have withstood the assault as the carriage drivers have.

At the inception of the strike there were only two of the stables on which we could rely to assist in our struggle for better conditions and living wages. Mr. Mullen, of the Mullen Undertaking Company, was the first to pledge us his support. From this time on we had to work on each stable separately, with what result may be seen by the list which accompanies this communication, and we are confident that we can keep on adding to this list until such time as the majority of the stables have signed the Carriage Drivers' agreement.

We intend to renew the boycott and push it with renewed vigor and make a systematic house-to-house canvass in the north, south and western portions of the city.

Local 405 intends to give a social ball at West St. Louis Turn Hall, Twenty-seventh street and Morgan, on the evening of Dec. 14, 1904. We trust that organized labor will attend this ball and assist us to procure funds whereby we may carry on our fight against organized capital, as our fight is their fight.

LIST OF FAIR UNDERTAKERS.

Mullen Undertaking Co., Coleman and N. Market Sts.; Phone, A 1038.

James Hardy, L., Delmar and Taylor Ave.; Phone, Delman 552.

Hoffmeister Livery and U. Co., 7814 S. Broadway; Phone, Victor 528.

St. Louis Transfer Co., L., Broadway and Chouteau Ave.

Finan U. Co., 3217 Easton Ave.; Phone, D 132.

Theo. Schmidt L. and U. Co., 419 Victor St.; Phone, Victor 576.

F. J. Moydell & Sons, Livery and U., 1923 S. 12th St.; Phone, C 121.

Slatter & Banks U. Co. (colored), 1731-33 Biddle St.; Phone, A 1930.

Tri-City L. and U. Co., Mrs. Ballhorn manager, Venice, Ill.

H. Mendenhall Livery and U. Co., 212 S. 22d St.; Phone, C 7.

Dey's Carriage and Messenger Co., 114 N. 6th St.; Phone, D 750.

H. Minke, Eureka C. and M. Co.; Phone, C 759.

Public Hack and Cab Co.; Phones, A 971-699, C. Bell 321 Beaumont.

World's Fair Stables, 3140 Park Ave.; Phone, Victor 213.

Stewart & Russell U. Co., 1516 Lucas Ave.; Phone, D 827.

B. H. Watkins Livery and U. Co., 7423 S. Broadway; Phone, Carondelet 163.

M. J. Walsh L. and U. Co., E. St. Louis; Phone, St. Clair 284.

Clements & Hickey U. Co., 1325 Market St.; Phone, C 418.

John Hahn, U. and L., 3522 Arsenal St.; Phone, Victor 1058.

A. W. Klobasa U. Co., 1051 Geyer Ave.; Phone, D 1142.

Edward F. Howard L. and U. Co., 2801 Laclede Ave.; Phone, C 382.

E. R. Voorhees L. and U. Co., Granite City, Ill.; Phone, K 29.

Clapp Stable, L. and U., 3146 Easton Ave.; Phone, D 139.

Wm. Paschedag L. & U. Co., Theo. Paschedag manager, 2814-26 N. Grand Ave.; Phone, D 1641.

Chris Schawacker L. & U. Co., 414 S. 3d St.; Phone, C 1136.

Peetz Bros Livery and U., 1917 S. Jefferson Ave.; Phone, Victor 490.

G. Haenichen U. Co., 3815 S. Broadway; Phone, Victor 775.

Ogden & Dickman U. Co., 3148 Easton Ave.

Citizens' L. & B. Stable, 925 N. 7th St.; Phone, B 1696.

Lafayette Park L. and U. Co., 1609 Lafayette Ave.; Phone, C 153.

Dausch & Welsh U. Co., 115 N. 15th St.

John P. Collins, U., 517 Walnut St.; Phone, D 1993.

Geo. E. Cobb, L. and U.; Phone, Victor 659.

Collins & Powell, L. and U., 3002 Cass Ave.; Phone, D 883.

Burke Bros. L. and U. Co., E. St. Louis.

National L. and U. Co., E. St. Louis; Phone, St. Clair 729.

G. R. Lorton U. Co., E. St. Louis.

St. Louis L. Co., S. M. Cox manager, 814 N. 10th St.

Ed Schnurr, 1014 Ohio Ave.

W. C. Gadsby, L. and V. S., 4245 N. Broadway; Phone, C 502.

W. J. Roberts L. and U. Co., 1003 Russell Ave.

M. Ulch L. and U. Co., 2710 Lafayette Ave.

O. E. Hunt L. and U. Co., 2320 Chestnut St.

Trusting you will give us a small space in the Magazine, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. E. PEARSON,

Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like to make a report for our Magazine so that our brothers outside of St. Louis (the World's Fair City) will know we are still alive.

I would like to report that Local 728, Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, have discontinued with the services of their business agent and have put their secretary-treasurer in the field to fill both positions. The reason this was done is because our treasury during last winter ran very low, as we had a very large expense keeping two in the field all through the winter, and the local decided to dispense with the services of one, so our treasury will not be flat when we will have to buck the tiger next April. We may need quite a little in our treasury when we try to get our next agreement signed, which will occur the first of next April.

I would also like to state that the Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers are giving a dance December 10th, and up to date are progressing very nicely. All the money we make will help to boost our treasury, and I surely think we will need it, as our treasury can not get too large to suit the boys.

Well, as this is all I can say for this time, of interest, I will close, wishing you and the rest of the brothers luck and good fortune in all your undertakings. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. N. FRAZIER,

Rec. Sec. Local 728, I. B. of T.

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Chicago Heights, Ill., Nov. 16, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I am correspondent of Local No. 801, of Chicago Heights, this is our first news in the Magazine, and I wish to state to our brother locals that we are doing very nicely and are progressing very well.

I wish to say that at our meeting on October 5th we elected a business agent, to whom we owe a great deal for the efficient work which has been done for the past three or four weeks.

We also affiliated with the Chicago Heights Trade and Labor Assembly, and our delegates to that body are Geo. Bluenthal, Jos. Scheidt and Charles Carl. Brother Bluenthal was elected secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Assembly.

Our president is quite a hustler and is successful in getting the boys to attend the meetings. Our secretary, Jos. Pickard, is also a hustler, and although he has quite a way to travel he gets there just the same.

I must finish now, and hope to give the readers something better the next time.

GEO. BLUENTHAL,

Correspondent.

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Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

If space in your worthy magazine will permit, I would like to say a few words for the benefit of its readers and our brothers throughout the country. A few facts to which I desire to call attention: First, we too often make a mistake by going after things or conditions while our organizations are in their infancy that would be considered great things for an old and thoroughly organized local union to do or to get; another mistake too often made is that of transacting the business of the union in places other than the regular meeting hall, or, in other words, curbstone or saloon sessions, and the worst feature of such sessions is the fact that the participants seldom attend the regular meetings, while at the same time they profess to be endowed with great wisdom and practical knowledge; still they refuse to give the local union to which they belong the benefit of the same. If perchance one of these wise guys does happen to attend a meeting and important matters are under discussion he will sit there as though dead; he will take no part in the argument and ofttimes not even vote; then after the matter or matters have been disposed of and the local union adjourned you will hear from Mr. Knocker, the wise guy, on the street corner or some public place, protesting and denouncing those who had been conscientiously working for his and the general welfare of all.

Again, we frequently find a vast majority of the members resting on their oars, leaving the entire work of managing the affairs of the organization to a few, or even in some cases pushing all the work upon one man. Such unionism will never produce the desired results. Does the bosses' union do business thus? I guess not. Then let us change our tactics or methods. Get together, attend our meetings regularly, be careful what we do, and how we do it. Put only practicable methods into use, see to it that we have an organization before we issue any challenges.

Let us be sure that there is harmony in our ranks and that we are in a position to act as a unit, or, in other words, survey carefully the landing place before we leap.

Local No. 164, of Coal Teamsters, of Cincinnati, organized June 13, 1901, has been successful to a great degree in bettering the conditions of its members, and until very recently worked in perfect harmony with the employers. In presenting our agreement for the present year we found the bosses had organized under the Employers' Association, and they refused to sign our agreement for the present year, and we were thus forced to make a stand, which we did. The same lasted eleven days; a better fight was never made. Although we were met by the strength of organized capital, we were successful in winning two out of the three points at issue, with the assistance of Brother Christ O'Neil and local friends. We are again working under an agreement signed by the secretary of the Coal Team Owners' Association, comprising nineteen of the largest coal dealers in our city, which means practically all of them. We are looking forward to better conditions. The utmost desire of Local No. 164 at this time is that nothing short of success be the future of the I. B. of T. everywhere.

Fraternally yours,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
President Local No. 164.

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New York, Nov. 21, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I take great pleasure in sending you a few lines in regard to the U. S. Mail Drivers' Local 537, I. B. of T., and state to you the progress our local has made since our reorganization last April. In February last we noticed that our local was going backward instead of going ahead. This was the fault of mismanagement. The members paid in their dues every month, but there was never any money in the treasury. All the money that was paid in went out again. The biggest part of the members stopped paying their dues when they found out that the money they paid into the organization was not put to a good use. Brother Edward Gould, first vice-president of the I. B. of T., was notified of the facts and requested to come down to one of our meetings and give us his assistance in trying to get the members together again. Under his personal management the meetings were held and Local 537 was saved from collapse. We then had an election of officers in April. From that time on our local started to grow again, and I am glad to say that we are well organized at the present time. Our members are all paying their dues regularly, and also wearing their monthly button, which we adopted in April. We are now about 150 men strong and have over $600 in the treasury. I will also state that the monthly button has been a great help to us in getting the men to pay up their dues, and you will find a very few mail wagon drivers without a button for the running month.

With best wishes to yourself and all brothers of the I. B. of T., I remain,

Fraternally yours,
A. J. HERMANN,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 537.

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Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 636 is not dead yet, but the correspondent seems to have been sleeping. However, there are other members who are wide awake, and they would like to see something in the Magazine about the local.

Brothers Glenn, Myers and Doty have worked too hard for the local not to be heard from. Only for the hard fight they put up last winter there would be no Local No. 636, but they said we will never say die, and stuck to it, and increased their membership from twelve members to fifty-one now in good standing since last May.

Local 636 is always to the front, and although it is the youngest local in Buffalo it had grit enough to send a delegate to Cincinnati. The president is a cool-headed man, and although young in the labor movement he has by acting as business agent kept them together and avoided a great deal of trouble with the bosses. When in the chair he rules all alike.

Fraternally yours,
E. J. GLENN,
Local No. 636

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Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to take up a small space in your Magazine to explain to the members of the I. B. T. some of the things the cab drivers of Chicago have accomplished. The cab drivers of Chicago

first organized in 1867 as a hackman's union, there being only hacks at that time. The Hackman's Union had 150 members, all the town contained, and was in a flourishing condition until the fire of 1871, when the members became careless and neglected their organization. In 1895 they reorganized and were named Chicago Hack, Coupe and Cab Drivers, No. 1. Our first trouble of any sort was in 1896, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company served us with an injunction in the Circuit Court, issued by Judge Tuly, restraining us from soliciting passengers in front of their depot. The same was appealed to the Appellate Court, and from there to the State Supreme Court, and thence to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., where the case was dismissed and the cabmen were successful in having the injunction dissolved. Attorneys' fees and court costs in this case were $1,500. The case is reported in 181 Illinois 289, law book. After the settlement of this case drivers had free access to solicit inside of depots as well as being free to do so outside of same. Soon after the railroad company arrested drivers on a city ordinance. Every case tried by a jury was decided in our favor. In 1891 the same railroad company started another injunction case in the United States Circuit Court in the northern district of Illinois, in which the drivers were partly defeated by Judge Kohlsaat. The cab drivers appealed the same to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the court modified the judgment of the Circuit Court. After this the case went back to the United States Circuit Court, where the judgment was entered in conformity with the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals, after which the cabmen again took the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the cabmen not being satisfied with the judgment have taken the same to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., where it is pending now, and will be tried this month. This cost the union $2,500. This case is reported in the Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, page 140. If the union wins this case it will do away with special privileges of soliciting for passengers and carrying of baggage on depot property, which will be a great benefit to cabmen all over the country. The cabmen of Chicago will appreciate it as money well spent. I hope all cabmen will read and be benefited by this report. It will show what it costs for cab drivers to get the rights that they are entitled to.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. GIBBONS,

Trustee and Business Agent Local 17.

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Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with great pleasure that I write you a few lines pertaining to a banquet which was tendered our Joint Council by the Lockport Local No. 55, Oct. 15th, 1904.

We left Buffalo on two special cars of the Buffalo Street Railway Company, 100 strong, and upon our arrival at Lockport we were met by the local with a drum corps of forty pieces. We were paraded through the principal streets of the town and then to their large hall, where we had the pleasure of attending their meeting, and after being extended a welcome by the Lockport brothers and a number of speeches made by the Buffalo delegation, we were invited to enter a large banquet hall, which was decorated especially for this occasion. We were then seated at the large banquet tables and partook of the feast, and when I say feast, I mean a feast—one fit for the great World Peace Congress, which just passed through our city. We ate, drank and told stories until the early hours of morning, and such a time the Buffalo brothers never had before. There was an abundance of everything, and after cleaning up, as teamsters generally do, and wishing Local No. 55 success, with three cheers and a vote of thanks, we ordered our special cars to be brought to the door and departed for home, leaving behind us a feeling for the Lockport local which we never had before.

I would also like to say a few words for Buffalo. Well, Buffalo is getting along nicely. We have no strikes or lockouts on hand, and after listening to Brother Chris O'Neill, the old warhorse, who told us of places where he has been, we have no room to kick. We are very sorry that Brother O'Neill could not stay to help us here, but before going he gave us some good advice. I hope that you will soon be able to get an officer here, as this city needs organizing.

With best wishes and success to all, I am,

Fraternally yours, WM. CHASE,

President Joint Council.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 6, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to show what a clean card has done for a brother member of our city.

Death laid its heavy hand on an humble West Side home last Saturday night, taking the fragile, blue-eyed little blossom which had come scarce two weeks before to cheer the lives of the young husband and wife, who were utterly crushed by the blow. They were strangers in the city, and there had not been steady work for the breadwinner. Bare necessities and the inevitable installments on the furniture had taken all their money.

For one whole day the little body lay on a pillow without the attention of an undertaker, as the man of the house had not the heart to engage one, not knowing where to get the money to pay him. Grief and the humiliation of their plight had driven the young couple to the verge of despair, when a committee from the Hack and Cabmen's Union called to express sympathy. Reluctantly the story was told. Then the committee hustled, because they learned the man had deprived himself to keep his dues paid. A collection was taken, the doctor paid, an undertaker engaged and paid, then a month's rent was paid in advance, and the wife was given $10 to tide the family over until the husband can be transferred from the "extra list" to a "steady job." This is not hot air, brothers, but the simple facts, showing what a paid-up union card did for a brother in distress.

P. M. H.,
Local 793, Cincinnati, O.

"EVERY AMERICAN BOY IS A KING"

Is the title of Bro. Tom Hesdon's latest song, and you can get it if you send 15 cents to the White City Music Co., 413-26th St., Chicago

ASK YOUR DELEGATE ABOUT IT. HE HEARD IT AT CINCINNATI.

We Are Prepared to Furnish

BADGES
BUTTONS MONTHLY WORKING
BANNERS

of the highest quality of workmanship and material at prices which **satisfy.**

The new brotherhood combination parade and funeral badge is the **"the limit."**

We will send sample to local Unions who desire to purchase badges, if requested by the proper officer of local Union.

Of Course they are UNION MADE

The WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.
827-8 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

CITY
I TRANSFER I

Cap Badge, nickel plated, any lettering, by mail... **50c**

Coat Badge, with pin, any lettering, by mail..... **75c**

REMIT BY MONEY ORDER OR IN 2c POSTAGE STAMPS

GEO. J. MAYER

MANUFACTURER OF

Seals, Stencils, Rubber Stamps, Checks, Badges, Steel Stamps, Etc.

15 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION

OBITUARY

Bangor, Me., Oct. 28th, 1904.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Local No. 365, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Mr. Ralph Mason, our brother and fellow-worker; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy forwarded to Brother Mason's wife; also one sent to our official Magazine for publication.

A. DARLING,
SHERMAN STAPLES,
WILLIAM CHADWICK,
Committee.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, William Hobby; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on our records, that a copy be sent to our Magazine for publication, and a copy to the family of our deceased brother.

BERT FOWLER,
WALTER RADCLIFFE,
HENRY MASLON,
JAS. CALLAHAN,
WM. RINGHARTZ,
Committee.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of Truck Drivers' Local No. 304, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, held Nov. 28, 1904, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Frank Sparks, who died at his home in Rochester;

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed brother, Frank Sparks; and,

Whereas, We deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 304 and of his merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late brother with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, and also a copy sent to his bereaved wife and to the Labor Journal and to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Magazine for publication; also that our charter be draped for thirty days.

A. F. HARSCH,
JOHN GARLEY,

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

At the last regular meeting of Local 278, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, H. Horstman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union, that a copy be sent to his widow, Mrs. H. Horstman, and also that a copy be sent to the official Magazine for publication.

ED J. HEWELCKE,
Recording Secretary.

Steps are being taken to establish at Denver a home for aged and indigent carpenters. A committee was appointed at the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to investigate the proposition and make a report thereon. The carpenters generally are said to be favorable to the proposition. Leaders of the movement point out the success which has attended the institution of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs and the good work they say it has accomplished.

LABOR NOTES

WANTED—Mechanics and laborers to know that the advertisements appearing in the daily press for 25,000 men for California and the Pacific Coast cities is a part of a conspiracy of promotion committees, transportation companies and employers' associations to bunco working people out of their money, to disrupt the labor movement of the Pacific Coast, and to compel American mechanics and laborers to compete for employment on a level with the Chinamen and Japanese.

Stay away from California and the Pacific Coast States; thousands of men here are out of employment.

The advertisements are misleading and untrue.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,
J. O. WALSH, President.
R. I. WISLER, Secretary.

♣ ♣ ♣

The union label is a constant reminder of the common interest and common duty of all trade unionists in and toward each other and a certain guide in the discharge of that duty. —The Union.

♣ ♣ ♣

In Chicago during the past year over 50,000 workers had their hours of labor reduced from ten to nine and a gain in wages amounting to over $9,000,000. We guess this is awful bad, from the standpoint of the wage earner.—Progress.

♣ ♣ ♣

In a recent address Mr. Terence V. Powderly, late at the head of the Knights of Labor, said: "The steel trust has cornered steel, the oil trust has cornered oil, the flour trust has cornered flour, the sugar trust has cornered sugar, and why in the name of God should not the workingman corner the only product he has—labor?"

♣ ♣ ♣

The Illinois State Auditor of Public Accounts issued a permit recently to organize the First Union Labor Bank at Chicago, with a capital stock of $200,000.

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Preparations are being made for an early conference in New York of representatives of employers in every branch of industry to devise means of protection against undue demands by labor unions. A preliminary meeting was held recently in the Waldorf-Astoria, but although there was a large attendance the notice was so brief that there was not sufficient time for some of the employers, notably those in the building trades, to attend, says the New York Times.

There were present, however, members of employers' associations in nearly every manufacturing trade, especially the metal industry. Organizations of small shopkeepers, retail merchants, protective associations, manufacturers' associations and others also were represented. Nothing could be done except to talk over the situation, but a definite plan will be submitted at the next meeting.

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The Pennsylvania State Inspectors are now working in the Millville factories to enforce the child labor law. The corporations of Millville have given the use of small buildings for day and night school purposes, and the graduates are being made teachers of the surplus of children. The school report will show an increase of between 300 and 400 children who were taken from labor and made students in the public schools.

♣ ♣ ♣

Produce Peddlers' Drivers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., the latest union of teamsters organized there, is growing rapidly and has a membership of nearly a thousand. There are said to be 8,000 men in the city who drive peddlers' wagons, and it is the intention of the teamsters to have them all in their organization by January 1.

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James Wood, of Cincinnati, for years an organizer of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Henry Eichelberger, of Baltimore, of the Meat Cutters' International Union, are jointly making a lecture tour of the country.

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The Sheet Metal Workers' Union, of Philadelphia, Pa., which had been on strike for seven weeks, recently concluded a perpetual agreement with employers whereby all disagreements will be settled by arbitration. Strikes and lockouts are barred, none but union workmen will be employed, and an increase in wages is granted.

Canadian labor papers continue to complain that steamship agencies, railways and land sharks are flooding the country with foreign labor, that there are more men than jobs, and that wages are steadily declining.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a partisan daily newspaper, says: "Union wages are always reasonable wages. Employers of labor who object to the strictly union shops do so simply because union regulations require a standard of justice to the workmen that most employers want to violate in the interests of profit."

The president of the International Union of Steam Engineers has been placed under salary for the first time in the history of the organization and will receive $2,500 a year, for which he devotes his entire time to the work.

At the close of the colonial period in this country shoemaers wkere paid 40 cents a day. To-day many skilled operatives can make 40 cents an hour when business is good.

All the coal mines in Illinois have resumed operations, and the strike is over. The Hoisting Engineers' Union in Illinois is disrupted and all the old engineers have returned to work, joining the miners' union. The engineers went back to work at the wage scale offered by the Operators' Association.

The Chicago Sausage Makers' Union, comprising 1,000 members, which recently seceded from the Butcher Workmen's Union, has decided to return to the parent body.

With the defeat of Peabody comes the good news that the mine owners have posted notices that all mills will be running on an eight-hour basis by December 1, and that the wages would be $3.00 per day. After a year's battle and the expenditure of thousands of dollars of the State's money, as well as some of their own, the inhuman treatment of miners and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property, the mine owners had to give up the fight and accede to the demands of their workmen. Colorado is again in the United States.—Labor News.

Objected to Waste of Time.

Mr. Wise—See here, Bessy.

Bessy Wise—Yes, papa.

Mr. Wise—I don't believe in kissin', but if that young feller is goin' to spend two hours on the front porch every night beggin' for "just one," give it to him an' let him go home.

The Capital National Bank

REGULAR GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY

Direct Banking Connections in Every County in the State of Indiana

OFFICERS:

FRANK L. POWELL, President. ANDREW SMITH, Vice-Pres. H. W. MOORE, Cashier.
ROBERT M. CHURCHMAN, Ass't Cashier. GWYNN F. PATTERSON, Ass't Cashier.

Federal Union Surety Company

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Writes the Surety Bonds on the General Executive Officers and the Local Officers of the

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Write Directly to this Company for Applications

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

THE HUMANE AND PAINSTAKING TEAMSTER WILL APPRECIATE THE MERITS OF THIS KNIFE

EMBODIES—1. *Pocket Knife* 2. *Wire Cutter* 3. *Hoof Hook* 4. *Leather Punch* 5. *Wire Pliers* 6. *Screw-driver* 7. *Swedging Awl* 8. *Alligator Wrench* 9. *Screw Bit*

Cuts off Barbed Fence Wire as easily as an ordinary 8-inch plier. No more parts nor pieces than in a three-bladed knife. INVALUABLE to Teamsters Especially.

A TOOL COMBINING AN ENTIRE WORKSHOP IN A SMALL SPACE.

"H. H. H." KNIVES

Are built for practical use, not filled with knicknacks, as is the case with most combination knives. Especial care is taken to make the knife sufficiently strong for use of ***Teamsters,*** all rivets being countersunk. The temper is drawn in screwdriver and point of awl to prevent either from breaking. It is no more clumsy or awkward to carry in the pocket than an ordinary three-bladed knife. The blades are made of the best 85 carbon cutler's steel and tempered to withstand hard usage.

The Pliers and Wire Cutters are Drop Forged ***TOOL*** Steel (not steel castings) and tempered especially to do the work required of them, and give entire satisfaction in handling and cutting fence wire, baling and binding wire, harness rivets, etc.

The Leather Punch will be found indispensable for making various size holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. The Leather Punch acts as a wedging awl or marlin spike ***when turned to the left;*** especially adapted for use in ***lacing belts,*** untieing knots, etc. Besides being a perfect leather punch and swedging awl, this tool is a perfect screw bit, making a tapering hole in wood for various sized screws ***when turned to the right.***

The Screw Bit and Screw Driver features of this knife are perfect in their operation.

The Lace Hook and ***Hoof Hook*** formed on end of plier handle will be found convenient in many ways.

One tool does not interfere with the free use of another. Each one works independently.

This knife is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, embodying every essential element, viz.: ***simplicity, convenience, durability, smoothness and strength.*** It is not heavy or cumbersome. Perfect in operation. Made to sell on its ***merits.*** Made to gain friends and keep them. A tool for any emergency.

The Pliers will be found especially valuable in drawing nails from the hoofs. Send $1.25 for sample and terms to agents.

Devine Specialty Co. *827-828 State Life Building, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.*

REFERENCE: Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.